



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

RULES FOR PAROLE IN MAINE

sentences will not be received or considered by the board until the applicant has served his full minimum term.

8. An application which has once been denied shall not be again considered within six months from date of denial. A request for the re-opening of any case which has once been denied will be placed on the list in the order in which the request is received and filed the same as a new application.

9. In all cases where an application for parole or pardon is accompanied with reports from the warden of violations of the prison rules, such reports may be considered sufficient grounds for denying the application.

10. The board may impose upon the convict ordered paroled such special conditions as may be deemed advisable, and non-compliance with such special conditions shall constitute a violation of parole for which the convict may be returned to the institution from which he was paroled.

11. When a paroled prisoner violates the conditions of his parole and is returned to prison the board will investigate the case and if the action of the warden is sustained, they shall also determine at the same time at what future date the prisoner shall be eligible to have a new parole application considered.

12. The employment of an attorney in connection with the application of a prisoner for a parole will not be permitted unless the prior consent of the board is obtained for exceptional reasons. All cases will be given equal consideration and action will be taken as promptly as possible. All communications pertaining to any application for parole should be addressed to the secretary of the board at Augusta.

W. E. WALZ, Dean of the College of Law, University of Maine, Bangor.

General Rules Governing Convicts on Parole in Maine.—A paroled convict shall, upon his release, report immediately to his first friend in person, unless otherwise directed by the board.

Near relatives of applicants will not be accepted as first friend and adviser.

Every convict on parole shall make a written report to the warden on the last day of each month, for the current month, which report shall show :

- (a) General conduct during the month;
- (b) Name of employer;
- (c) Nature of occupation or business;
- (d) Number of days worked during month;
- (e) Number of days lost during month;
- (f) Reason for lost time;
- (g) Amount earned during month;
- (h) Amount expended during month;
- (i) Present post-office address;
- (j) Probable post-office address for coming month;
- (k) Probable place of employment for coming month.

This report shall be signed by the paroled convict and certified to by his first friend. Blanks for making these reports will be furnished by the warden. The first friend must satisfy himself from personal knowledge, inquiry or correspondence before signing the monthly report that the conduct of the paroled prisoner has been satisfactory. If any reason exists why the convict cannot forward his monthly report, such as the absence or illness of the first friend, he shall promptly notify the warden by letter or otherwise of the reasons for

SOME FUNDAMENTAL NEEDS

the delay. Failure to make the monthly report promptly will constitute sufficient cause for recommitting to prison a paroled convict.

In case of death, removal from the state, refusal to continue to act, or resignation of the first friend and adviser of any paroled convict, said convict shall immediately notify the warden and file a written petition with him for the appointment of another suitable person to act as his first friend and adviser, which petition shall be forwarded to the advisory board in the matter of paroles, with the recommendation of the warden attached thereto.

Willful failure to reply promptly to letters of inquiry from the board or the warden may be considered a sufficient reason for recommitting to prison a paroled convict.

A paroled convict shall not, during the term of his parole, visit saloons, partake of intoxicating liquors of any nature, or associate with persons of evil repute, but shall, in all respects, conduct himself honestly, avoid evil associations, and, in general, pursue the course of an upright, law-abiding citizen.

A convict while on parole shall not leave the state except upon a written permit issued by the governor or the advisory board in the matter of paroles. Should he do so he will be treated in all respects as an escaped convict, and when recaptured will be returned to prison and may be required to serve out the unexpired term of his maximum sentence.

These rules are subject to change, repeal, amendment and addition as may be found necessary or expedient from time to time.

W. E. WALZ.

POLICE.

A Prison Association Secretary on Some Fundamental Needs.—The following is an address delivered before the recent Southern Sociological Congress. It touches fundamental problems sensibly.—[Ed.]

"The new conscience is asserting itself. The bad man has lost his terrors. Men no longer turn from him in fear and horror. He presents a problem that must be faced. Science is addressing itself to the task with results startling in the light of older conceptions. In all this forward movement the bottom round must necessarily be the most fundamental. It is the police court that gets those who first go wrong. It is, therefore, the police court which has an opportunity to check careers of crime by doing the right thing at the right time.

"As at present administered a police court is good for but two things—cash revenues and convict labor. Its justice is measured by a yard-stick rule—\$50.00 or thirty days. The ordinary police court may be likened to a quack doctor dispensing a dose, as distinguished from a treatment. And the dose is not even administered, but inflicted, regardless of the offender's condition or circumstances. Go into a police court in one of our large Southern cities and you will sometimes see as many as one hundred and fifty cases tried a day. The judge has no time for the individual case. He has in most instances only the arresting officers to look to for assistance and this man is usually interested solely in the establishment of his case. The result is that justice is made to stoop to the conception of it possessed by the man on the beat. There is probably not a city in the South where the police do not make needless arrests. Every police court is crowded with those who must undergo needless suffering,